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DERMAPTERA FROM HAINAN ISLAND

By W. D. Hincks, M.P.S., F.R.E.S.

Early in 1940 a paper under the above title was sent to Shanghai for publication. Since then nothing has been heard of the manuscript and it is presumed to be lost. The present paper is a redraft prepared from the original notes.

The material studied comprises 21 specimens collected in Hainan by G. Ros, and belonging to the Musée Heude, Shanghai, where they will be returned when conditions allow. I have been enabled to examine this collection through the kindness of Father O. Piel. Seven species are represented in this material and I have been fortunate in being able to supplement it with five specimens of five species, four of which are quite distinct from the Musée Heude collection, placed in my hands for examination by Professor W. Hoffman of the Lingnan University, Canton, whilst in London in late 1939. This material also will be returned to the University as soon as possible.

Thus it is possible to record eleven species of earwigs, including two which are regarded as new to science, from this island whence, as far as is known, no previous records have found their way into the literature of the Order. Unfortunately three species in the material examined are represented only by unique females and cannot therefore be definitely determined.

Pygidicranidae.

Diplatys hainanensis sp. n.

♂. Mouthparts and segments 1, 2 and base of 3 of antennae, pale testaceous; succeeding segments pale fuscous. Head piceous. Pronotum with metazona testaceous edged with brown; prozona piceous, nearly as dark as head. Scutellum testaceous. Tegmina brown, shading to dark brown laterad. Wing-tips testaceous shaded with pale fuscous. Abdomen above castaneous, darker distad. Forceps castaneous. Legs testaceous; anterior femora and tibiae with broad median band of brown; posterior femora similarly marked but tibial band indistinct (intermediate legs missing). Underside of head and a large lateral patch on prosternum, brown. Sternal plates testaceous suffused with pale fuscous. Sternites brown, slightly lighter than the tergites.

Antennae 13(+) segments (broken); 3rd segment about twice as long as 4th, 5th a little longer than 4th. *Head* of type III (Burr, 1911); widest across eyes, contracted behind, coriarious and granulate, rather dull; frontal impression V-shaped; frontal and median sutures distinct; occiput depressed, more strongly granulate in the depressions than the tumid frons; ocular ridge distinct from inner angle of eye to caudal margin. *Pronotum* a little longer than broad, narrower than head, broadest at anterior one-third, contracted caudad; cephalic angles angularly rounded; caudal margin subtruncate; median sulcus distinct. *Tegmina* ample, about twice as long as pronotum, coriarious and granulose with scattered more or less regular recumbent hairs and a few larger bristles, particularly at humerus and apex; sutural angle rounded; posterior margin truncate. *Wings* exposed by nearly one-third the length of the tegmina. *Abdomen* cylindrical, inflated distad from tergite 7; coriarious but more shining than tegmina, with recumbent silky pubescence and a few strong bristles laterad on median segments; tergites 2 and 3 with conspicuous lateral glandular folds; posterior margin of tergites tuberculate. *Ulti-*

mate tergite granulate with incomplete median line; distal angles sub-tuberculate and prominent; area above bases of forceps a little depressed and truncate. *Forceps* dilated basad, tapering distad, enclosing an oval area. *Penultimate sternite* with sides oblique, posterior angles rounded and a little prominent, median portion of margin lightly curved, median area somewhat convex with a low tubercle on either side. *Genitalia* damaged; armature of penis distinctive. *Length* (excluding forceps) 13 mm.; forceps 3 mm.

Type male, Hainan I.: Sama, 18.vii.1936 (*G. Ros*), at present in the possession of the author but to be returned to the Musée Heude, Shanghai, when possible.

Unfortunately the genital armature of this unique specimen is damaged, probably by Psocids, one example being visible in the medium of the original mount. The metaparameres which exhibit important characters in this genus

Fig. 1.—*Diplatys hainanensis* sp. n., penis of male holotype.

have been destroyed. The characters of the penis, however, appear to be distinctive though the heavy chitinisation of the area around the short virga renders detailed examination and satisfactory figuring difficult (fig. 1). The structure of the penis appears to resemble none of those figured by Burr (1915, *J. R. Micr. Soc.* **1915:** pl. v) but is perhaps nearest to *D. bormansi* Burr, 1910, which, like *D. liberatus* Burr, 1910, approaches *D. hainanensis* on the basis of other characters. From both species it differs in the structure of the penultimate sternite and, from *liberatus* markedly, in the shape of the pronotum.

Kalocrania sp.?

Hainan I., San-ts'uen-kai-hui, S.E. of Lai-mo-ling (Mt. range), Ting-an District, 1–3 July, 1935, 1 ♀ (*F. K. To*) (Lingnan Univ. Coll.).

This female belongs either to *Kalocrania* Zacher, 1910, *Cranopygia* Burr, 1908, or *Acrania* Burr, 1915. As these " genera " are at present defined only on the structure of the male genitalia, it becomes impossible to place unique females. I was unable to find any identical specimen in the British Museum (N.H.) in late 1939 but all types of Dermaptera had been removed to a place of safety and consequently only a proportion of the species was available for study.

Length, overall, 27 mm. Head yellow with dark markings. Pronotum testaceous; metazona bordered with brown, having four thin wavy longitudinal brown lines. Tegmina ample, brown with testaceous stripe near suture and another from shoulder to beyond middle, an apical testaceous mark and lateral stripe. Wing-tips testaceous with broad brown mark. Abdomen chocolate with black on ultimate tergite.

Echinosoma sumatranum (Haan, 1842).

Echinosoma sumatranum (Haan), Burr, 1910, *Fauna British India, Dermaptera* : 70, pl. 2, f. 17; 1915, *Journ. R. Micr. Soc.* : 437, 438, pl. 8, f. 4 (genitalia).

Hainan I., San-ts'uen-kai-hui, S.E. of Lai-mo-ling (Mt. range). Ting-an District, 4–6 July, 1935, 1 ♀ (*F. K. To*) (Lingnan Univ. Coll.).

This species has a very wide recorded distribution in the Indo-Australian region, occurring throughout India and Ceylon, in the Himalayan subregion, through Burma, Annam, Tonkin and Siam. Widely spread in the Malay Peninsula and all the Sunda Islands, it reaches Formosa in the north and east to New Guinea.

LABIDURIDAE.

Euborellia plebeja (Dohrn, 1863).

Borellia ståli (Dohrn, 1864), Burr, 1910, *Fauna British India, Dermaptera* : 88.
Euborellia ståli (Dohrn), Hebard, 1923, *Mem. Dept. Agr. India, Ent. Ser.*, **7** : 206.
Euborellia plebeja (Dohrn), Hebard, 1927, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* **79** : 27; Hebard, 1933, *Pan Pacific Ent.* **9** : 141.
Anisolabis plebeja (Dohrn), Bey-Bienko, 1936, *Faune de l'URSS, Dermaptères* : 97, f. 25 (genitalia).

Hainan I., Sama (*G. Ros*), 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 3 juv. (Mus. Heude Coll. and Hincks Coll.).

The identity of *Forcinella ståli* Dohrn, 1864 (♀ Java), and *Anisolabis minuta* Caudell, 1907 (♂♀ Porto Rico), with *Labidura plebeja* Dohrn, 1863 (♀ Java), has been clearly established in the literature quoted. There remains the possibility, noted by Hebard in 1933, that *Anisolabis pallipes* Shiraki, 1905, may prove to be another synonym of the present species. Bey-Bienko (1936 : 218) separates them as follows :—

12 (13). Body black or brownish-black. Prosternum with hind margin rounded. 3rd antennal joint more than twice as long as the 2nd. Femora and tibiae usually banded with black. Japan and North-Eastern China; tropics of the Old and New World . . 6. *A.* (*E.*) *plebeja* (Dohrn).

13 (12). Body chestnut-brown. Prosternum truncate posteriorly. 3rd antennal joint not more than half again or twice as long as the 2nd. Legs unicolorous, tibiae sometimes with darkened basal part. Japan, Formosa and South-Eastern China . . 7. *A.* (*E.*) *pallipes* Shiraki.

The present specimens are referred to *E. plebeja*, as they agree well with Burr's (1910) description. Whilst having the colour characters associated with *E. plebeja*, they appear to have some of the characters given by Bey-Bienko for *E. pallipes*, notably the length of the 3rd antennal segment. Thus, in agreement with Hebard, I am not at all satisfied regarding the specific distinctness of *E. plebeja* and *E. pallipes*.

The distribution of *E. plebeja* is extraordinarily wide. Burr (1910) notes examples from India and Ceylon, the Malay Peninsula and elsewhere in the Oriental Region, Madagascar, Comoro Is., and Pemba off the east coast of Africa. Hebard (1923) refers to West Indian material of the synonymous *A. minuta* and in 1927 records specimens from Cosmoledo I., India, Ceylon, Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Barbados and Sumatra. In 1933 the

same author records the species from Japan and China. There are also records in the literature from the Philippines (Borelli, 1915, *Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino* **30**, no. 705 : 2) and New Guinea (Gunther, 1929, *Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin* **15** : 60).

Anisolabis sp. ?

Hainan I., Nan-ting-ts'uen (10 miles N.E. of Sam-an-kong), Yai-haien District, 10–11 Feb., 1935, 1 ♀ (*F. K. To*) (Lingnan Univ. Coll.).

This unique, totally apterous, female is 17 mm. long. It is damaged, the antennae and most of the legs being missing, so that it is naturally impossible to identify it specifically. Indeed it is only possible to refer it to *Anisolabis* in the widest sense in which that name is used.

Labidura riparia (Pallas, 1773).

Labidura riparia (Pallas), Burr, 1910, *Fauna British India, Dermaptera* : 99, pl. 4, f. 33, 34.—Hebard, 1923, *Mem. Dept. Agr. India, Ent. Ser.* **7** : 207.—Bey-Bienko, 1936, *Faune de l'URSS, Dermaptères* : 101, f. 27, 28 (genitalia).

Hainan I., Nodoa, 26.iii.36 (*G. Ros*), 1 ♂; Sama (*G. Ros*), 1 ♀, 3 juv.; Fengmen 2.iv.36 (*G. Ros*), 1 ♀; Hainan, without further data (*G. Ros*), 1 ♀ (Mus. Heude Coll.).

The Fengmen female is the largest of the present series, measuring, overall, 24 mm. Its colour is unusually dark, due at least in part to post-mortem changes. The smallest adult female from Sama measures 20 mm. overall, whilst the Nodoa male is 21 mm. long. The latter has single median forceps teeth and the ultimate tergite is unarmed. The colour of this example is intermediate.

This well-known earwig is almost cosmopolitan and its wide distribution is so well known that it need not be particularised here.

Platylabia major Dohrn, 1867.

Platylabia major Dohrn, Burr, 1910, *Fauna British India, Dermaptera* : 125; 1911, *Genera Insectorum*, **122** : 43, pl. 4, f. 6, 6a.

Palex sparattoides (Bormans, 1900), Burr, 1910, *Fauna British India, Dermaptera* : 68, pl. 8, f. 77.

Hainan I., Loh-fung-tung, Yai-haien District, 25 Feb., 1935 (*F. K. To*), 1 ♂ (Lingnan Univ. Coll.).

This example has been found to agree well with a cotype of *P. sparattoides* in the British Museum (N.H.). Burr has synonymised that name with *Platylabia major* Dohrn (♀ Celebes).

The distribution of *P. major* is quite extensive. It has occurred in Penang, Sumatra, Java, Burma, Annam, Philippine Is. and Celebes.

Labiidae.

Prolabia arachidis (Yersin, 1860).

Labia arachidis (Yersin), Burr, 1910, *Fauna British India, Dermaptera* : 123, pl. 9, f. 82.

Hainan I., Sama (*G. Ros*), 1 ♂ (Mus. Heude Coll.).

A single example of this well-known cosmopolitan species is contained in the present material.

Labia sp. ?

Hainan I., Fanyang (*G. Ros*), 1 ♀ (Mus. Heude Coll.).

This specimen resembles the female of *Prolabia arachidis* in build and general appearance but is excluded from that genus by the structure of the

antennae. The pygidium is rectangular in outline with the upper distal angles prominent and subtuberculate. The forceps are more or less trigonal and tapering, with a faint median inner prominence due to a small keel. The wings are absent and the tegmina rather short, without keels. I am unable to satisfy myself regarding either the generic or specific position of this insect without seeing a male specimen.

Forficulidae.

Eparchus insignis (Haan, 1842).

Eparchus insignis (Haan), Burr, 1910, *Fauna British India, Dermaptera* : 192, pl. 10, f. 99; 1911, *Genera Insectorum*, **122** : 94, pl. 8, f. 11a, 11b.—Bey-Bienko, 1936, *Faune de l'URSS, Dermaptères :* 202, 234.

Hainan I., Sama, 13.v.36 (*G. Ros*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Hainan I. (*G. Ros*), 1 ♀ (Mus. Heude Coll.).

A common and widely distributed species in the Malay Peninsula and Sunda Islands, India and Burma; also recorded from N.E. China.

Timomenus pieli sp. n.

♂. Head and basal joint of antennae black; palpi and remaining segments of antennae fuscous. Pronotum black with a slight metallic blue reflection in some lights, broadly yellow laterad, more narrowly distad. Tegmina deep dull brown, lighter around shoulders. Wing-tips similar in colour but more shining, with a yellowish spot at the extreme inner apical angle. Abdomen deep brown, darker laterad. Underside of head and sterna with dark metallic blue reflection; abdominal sterna coloured as tergites but lighter centrally at base. Forceps dark brown. Legs with femora dark, nearly black, tibiae and tarsi brown.

Antennae 13-jointed, basal segment very stout, 2 and 3 together approximately equal to 4, 5 more than 1½ times as long as 4. *Head* broad, almost flat above; sutures absent; eyes small, prominent. *Pronotum* about as long as head, slightly narrower, sides lightly rounded, posterior margin almost truncate, distal angles broadly rounded. *Tegmina* about twice as long as pronotum, dull, without definite sculpture, apical margin rectangularly truncate. *Wing-tips* almost as long as pronotum, similar in texture to tegmina. *Abdomen* slender, widest in the region of the 7th tergite, whence it is gradually contracted to the distal margin of the ultimate tergite; lateral tubercles of 3rd and 4th tergites prominent; dorsal surface of tergites with an obvious sculpture, which is limited, however, to the depressed areas of the ultimate tergite; sides of tergites obtuse with distinct tubercles on the 6th and 7th. *Ultimate tergite* contracted at apex with prominent tuberculate distal angles, declivous distad with two rounded ridges extending to margin above base of forceps and enclosing a depressed triangular area, and adjoined, externally, by depressed oval areas; posterior margin more or less truncate. *Pygidium* scarcely visible. *Forceps* remote at base, slender, very gradually becoming separated as far as the single conical tooth arising in the middle from the upper margin; thence more widely separated, subfalcate; basal half of inner margin with numerous small teeth. *Abdominal sterna* punctured and pubescent. *Penultimate sternite* convex, broadly rounded distad, more densely punctured and pubescent towards apex. *Legs* moderately hairy, tarsal segments 1 and 3 sub-equal.

Length : 10–10·5 mm. Forceps 5·5 mm.

Holotype male : Hainan I., Nodoa, 25.iii.36 (*G. Ros*) (Mus. Heude Coll.); *Paratype* male : Hainan I., Tai-pin-ts'uen, Lamka-heong, Lai-mo-ling (Mt. range), Kiung-shan District, 16–17 May, 1935 (*F. K. To*) (Lingnan Univ. Coll.).

This species, which is named in honour of Father O. Piel, S.J., is evidently closely allied to *T. unidentatus* Borelli (1915, *Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino* **30**, no. 698 : 4, ♂ N.E. China). It differs, however, in the presence of distinct tubercles on the sides of the 6th and 7th tergites, besides colour differences, its more obvious abdominal sculpture, and narrower pronotum. *T. shelfordi* (Burr) (1904, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1904**: 312, ♂♀ Sarawak) is also nearly related to *T. unidentatus* and has been recorded from China and Tonkin by Borelli (1927, *Boll. Lab. Zool., Portici* **20** : 78). In this species, and in *T. komarovi* (Semenov), the pronotum is as wide as the head, thus easily distinguishing both from the present species. *T. komarovi* has also an additional tooth at the base of the forceps in the male.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW STAPHYLINIDAE (COLEOPTERA) [1]

By Malcolm Cameron, M.B., R.N., F.R.E.S.

Oxytelinae.

Eleusis sikkimensis sp. n.

Colour, lustre and build of *viridans* Fauv. but narrower, the antennae shorter and reddish-yellow like the legs. ♂: head subquadrate, as long as broad, as broad as the thorax, with a fine groove along the middle of the posterior half and a few very fine scattered punctures and uniform striate ground sculpture. Antennae with the 3rd segment slightly longer than the 2nd, 4th oval, 5th as long as broad, the following slightly transverse. Mandibles not angulate. Thorax slightly transverse (5 : 4), the sides at the posterior third with very small tooth, along the middle with a fine raised line not extending to the anterior border, on each side slightly impressed, the sculpture as on the head. Elytra slightly broader and a half longer than the thorax, a little longer than broad, the punctures very fine and scanty; ground sculpture as on thorax. Abdomen nearly impunctate, the ground sculpture transverse. Length 4·5 mm.

♀: head smaller, more orbicular and without sulcus.

Darjeeling: Ghum district: Mangpu. Type in my collection.

Eleusis persimilis sp. n.

Build and colour (including the antennae and legs) of *viridans* Fauv. but with shorter antennae, the 4th to 7th segments distinctly shorter and the 8th to 10th more transverse and in the ♂ with the left mandible strongly angulate. In other respects similar. Length 4–5 mm.

Darjeeling: Ghum district: Mangpu. Type in my collection.

Eleusis speculifer sp. n.

Shining; head black, reddish in front; thorax dark reddish-brown; elytra yellow with the base triangularly infuscate, the suture and reflexed margin very narrowly, the posterior more broadly black; abdomen with the first four visible tergites reddish, the following black. Antennae and legs reddish-yellow. Length 4 mm.

Except for the colour, broader thorax and the head slightly widened behind, resembles *glabricollis* Cam. ♂: head quadrate, as long as broad, slightly widened behind, as broad as the thorax, with a few fine scattered punctures and fine longitudinal ground sculpture. Antennae with the 4th and 5th segments slightly longer than broad, 6th as long as broad, 7th to 10th transverse. Thorax transverse (6 : 5), the sides with a distinct tooth a little before the base, along the middle with a fine sulcus, the puncturation fine and scanty, the ground sculpture longitudinal and interrupted, leaving a small completely smooth area on each side of the middle posteriorly, elsewhere normal. Elytra a little longer (6 : 5) than the thorax. As long as broad, with normal ground sculpture and a few extremely fine punctures.

Bengal: Kalimpong, Samsingh, altitude 1800 feet. Unique. My collection.

[1] Continued from 1944, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **13** : 108.

Priochirus (Cephalomerus) bengalensis sp. n.

Colour and lustre of *rubiginosus* Cam. but slightly smaller (7 mm.) and narrower, the arcuate excision of the front of the head much less deep, the median processes much shorter and blunter, thorax less transverse; in all other respects like *rubiginosus*. From *sanguinosus* Motsch. it differs in the smaller size, narrower build, less deep median excision of the head, shorter, less prominent median processes and less transverse thorax.

Bengal: Kalimpong, Samsingh, altitude 1800 feet. Unique. My collection.

Thoracochirus denticollis sp. n.

Near *variolosus* Fauv. but more robust, less shining, the sides of the thorax much more strongly denticulate, the punctures coarser, deeper and closer but of similar character, the granule in the centre of each puncture larger; sculpture of the elytra coarser, rugose and granular; abdomen more punctured at the bases of the tergites: in other respects similar. Length 6 mm.

Bengal: Kalimpong, Samsingh, altitude 1800 feet. Unique. My collection.

Holosus rugipennis sp. n.

Size, colour and build of *brevipennis* Fauv., the antennae similar, but at once distinguished by the coarser and closer puncturation of the head and thorax and the much coarser rugose sculpture of the elytra, the punctures more or less longitudinally confluent, the abdomen is more strongly coriaceous and the striae less distinct: in all other respects like *brevipennis*. Length 3·5 mm.

Bengal: Kalimpong, Samsingh, altitude 1800 feet. Unique. My collection.

Holosus lopchuensis sp. n.

Black, shining, apex of abdomen rufescent. Antennae and legs reddish-yellow. Length 4 mm.

Very near *quadricollis* Cam., of similar build and antennal structure but differs at once in the puncturation of the fore-parts which is distinctly coarser though about equally close, the ground sculpture too on the head and thorax is much more distinct: the abdomen scarcely differs in the sculpture.

Darjeeling: Lopchu, altitude 5000 feet (*J. C. M. Gardner*). Unique. My collection.

Lispinis canarii sp. n.

Narrow, elongate black, shining, the posterior margins of the 7th and 8th tergites rufescent. Antennae dark red. Legs yellowish-red. Length 5·2 mm.

Near *strigiventris* Kr. but a little narrower and more depressed, the antennae similarly constructed, the head with punctures as close but finer, the ground sculpture not coriaceous on the disc but more or less longitudinal and wavy. Thorax slightly transverse (2·3 : 2), formed as in *strigiventris*, without median basal impressions, the lateral closely punctured, along the middle in the posterior half with fine impressed line, the punctures a good deal larger than in that species, the ground sculpture as on the head. Elytra longer than the thorax (3 : 2), shorter than in *strigiventris*, the punctures a good deal coarser, the ground sculpture as on the thorax. Abdominal striae as close as, but stronger than, in *strigiventris*, the ground sculpture scarcely differing.

N. Andamans, ex *Canarium euphyllum* and *Sterculia campanulata* (*Bhatia* and *Beeson*). Type in my collection.

Thoracophorus montanus sp. n.

Dark ferruginous red, subopaque. Antennae and legs reddish-yellow. Length 2 mm. A narrow species very near *inconspicuus* Cam. but differing in the following respects: the antennae are thinner, the 7th segment fully as long as broad (in *inconspicuus* it is transverse), the basal keels of the head are narrower and sharper and more produced anteriorly, the elytra shorter, slightly broader than long (3·2 : 2·5) and ferruginous red. The ground sculpture throughout rather finer.

Darjeeling: Ghum district: Mangpu. Type in my collection.

Geodromicus consors sp. n.

Very near *championi* Cam., of very similar build but with the antennae and femora reddish-yellow, the head narrower, the eyes smaller (but their curvature longer than the post-ocular region), punctures smaller. Thorax transverse (5 : 4), the sides strongly arcuately retracted behind, the punctures smaller and not so close as in *championi*. Elytra twice as long as the thorax, slightly widened behind, more finely punctured than in that species. Fore-parts without ground sculpture. Length 7 mm.

Kashmir: Gulmarg. Type in my collection.

Geodromicus alticola sp. n.

Black, shining. Antennae reddish-yellow, the first three segments more or less pitchy. Legs reddish. Length 7 mm.

In build much like *gracilicornis* Luze but with the thorax more strongly rounded and dilated in front, the antennae a little longer and more slender, eyes a little smaller but more prominent, punctures of thorax not quite so close, abdomen less shining, the ground sculpture much stronger. Head narrower than the thorax, the eyes prominent, their curvature about as long as the post-ocular region, triangularly impressed in front and transversely between the ocelli, the punctures larger than in *gracilicornis*; ground sculpture absent except on the neck. Thorax as long as broad, the sides strongly arcuately retracted behind, the punctures much as in *gracilicornis* but not quite so close; ground sculpture absent. Elytra longer (8 : 4·75) than the thorax, widened behind, moderately coarsely, rather closely punctured, ground sculpture absent. Abdomen very finely and closely punctured and pubescent, coriaceous, less shining than the fore-parts.

Kashmir: Lianmarg, altitude 10,000 feet. Type in my collection.

Geodromicus peraffinis sp. n.

Extremely like *alticola* Cam., from which it only differs in the shorter, slightly transverse thorax (4·5 : 4) with the punctures less close; the elytra are longer than the thorax (6·5 : 4), the puncturation scarcely differing from that of *alticola*. Length 7 mm.

Kashmir: Lianmarg, altitude 10,000 feet. Gulmarg altitude 8000 feet. Type in my collection.

Trogophloeus (Boopinus) sadiyanus sp. n.

Moderately shining, dark ferruginous red, the head (and sometimes the abdomen) black. Antennae red, the first two segments and legs reddish-yellow. Length 2·5 mm.

Near *indicus* Kr. but differs in the colour, shorter antennae and in the following

respects: the head is more finely punctured, the 4th to 8th segments of the antennae distinctly shorter, only slightly longer than broad; thorax less transverse, the sides less strongly dilated in front and less strongly retracted behind, along the middle of the anterior half with a slight impression, the puncturation very similar to that of *indicus*, the elytra as closely but more finely punctured, the abdomen more closely punctured and pubescent than in that species.

Assam: Sadiya (*Doherty*). Type in British Museum (N.H.).

Osorius almorensis sp. n.

Shining black, the declivous front brownish-yellow, the elytra dark red. Antennae and legs reddish-yellow. Length 4·5 mm.

In size and build much like *rufipes* Motsch. and with similar antennae but with differently sculptured head, more coarsely and less closely punctured thorax and with smaller and more superficial punctures on the elytra. The sculpture of the head is much like that of *frontalis* Fauv. but the anterior border is truncate with four or five small crenulations, the declivous part less shining, more or less coriaceous with a few large superficial impressions, the vertex with broad median shining space as in *frontalis* on each side with three or four finer rugae than in that species, the intervals coriaceous. Thorax transverse (3·3 : 3), the sides nearly straight, before the posterior angle with small feeble emargination and a small impression, along the middle with rather broad impunctate area, the puncturation moderately close, coarser than in *frontalis* and *rufipes*; ground sculpture absent. Elytra longer (3·5 : 3) than the thorax, as long as broad, the punctures rather close, about as large as on the thorax but much more superficial; ground sculpture absent. Abdomen with coarser and closer puncturation than in *rufipes* and without ground sculpture. Pubescence throughout yellow and scanty.

Almora: Kali Valley, altitude 3000 feet (*R. N. Parker*). Unique. My collection.

Eulibia gen. n.

Of the parallel cylindrical build of *Osorius* Latr. and *Holotrochus* Er. and in the structure of the tarsi like the latter genus, but the tibiae without spines and the mouth-parts different. Head not constricted behind, the base inserted in the thorax; gular sutures fused in the middle. Labrum transverse, arcuately emarginate in the whole width and furnished with long setae, the anterior angles rounded. Mandibles short and stout, the right acutely pointed at apex, the left bifid. Maxillary palpi 4-segmented, stout, the 1st segment minute, 2nd very short, cupuliform, 3rd strongly transverse, 4th cylindrical, almost as broad as the preceding, slightly narrowed towards the apex, as long as the three preceding together. Outer lobe of maxilla short and broad, membranous at apex and closely covered with rows of fine hairs; the inner narrow, chitinous, curved and acutely pointed at apex and with two strong teeth, ciliated towards base. Mentum transverse, trapezoidal, feebly rounded in front, the sides sinuate. Labium with a long spine on each side. Tongue very short and broad, membranous, along the middle with a chitinous rod which projects beyond the anterior border. Labial palpi very short, 3-segmented, the first two segments very short and broad, 3rd cylindrical, truncate at apex, slightly longer than the two preceding together. Paraglossae extending to the apex of the labial palpi, finely spined internally. Structure of the sterna, coxae and abdomen as in *Holotrochus* except that the sternites are striate laterally and in the ♂ present secondary sexual characters. Elytra with a fine keel separating the reflexed side from the dorsum. Winged. Tibiae simple, without spines or teeth. Tarsi with the first four segments very short, broader than long, closely articulated, the 5th longer than all the preceding together. Claws simple.

Type *Eulibia albizziae* sp. n., described below.

Eulibia albizziae sp. n.

Greasy lustrous, head black, the rest pitchy. Antennae and legs reddish-yellow. Length 3 mm.

Head subquadrate, narrower than the thorax, the eyes rather small, nearly impunctate in front, elsewhere finely and not very closely punctured, ground sculpture distinct, coriaceous. Antennae short, 1st segment stout, 3rd a little longer than the 2nd, 4th and 5th slightly longer than broad, 6th about as long as broad, 7th to 10th transverse, slightly increasing in width, 11th as long as the 9th and 10th together. Thorax transverse (2·3 : 1·75), the sides in front very feebly rounded, almost parallel, before the rectangular posterior angles very slightly narrowed and with a small impression adjacent; along the middle with a fine keel, on each side of it with a fine groove; sculpture as on the head. Elytra a little longer (2 : 1·75) and slightly broader than the thorax, transverse (2·5 : 2), the puncturation rather finer and obviously less close, near the suture with traces of fine longitudinal ridges; ground sculpture absent. Abdomen with very small obsolete and by no means close punctures, coriaceous.

♂: 4th and 5th sternites each with a white digital impression at the middle of the posterior border; 6th with a little tubercle in the middle near the base, the posterior margin slightly triangularly produced in the middle.

United Provinces: Roorkee, Mohammadur (ex *Albizzia lebek*). Type in my collection.

Steninae.

Dianous beesoni sp. n.

Shining, head greenish-blue, the rest metallic green with the elytral rosette blue. Antennae and legs black. Length 6 mm.

Of the build of *andrewesi* Cam. but more shining and of brighter colour, much more finely and less closely punctured, not rugose, the rugae of the rosette much finer. Head distinctly broader than the thorax, bisulcate, moderately finely and rather closely punctured; ground sculpture absent. Antennae as in *andrewesi*. Thorax as long as broad, the sides gently rounded in front, retracted and feebly sinuate behind, with a curved sulcus on each side posteriorly, the space between impunctate, the puncturation elsewhere rather coarser and distinctly less close than on the head and with a fine coriaceous ground sculpture. Elytra longer (5·5 : 3) and broader than the thorax, the punctures before the middle about as large but distinctly closer, much finer behind the rosette which is formed of fine rugae; ground sculpture absent. Abdomen much less finely and less closely punctured than in *andrewesi*. First segment of posterior tarsus longer than the fifth; 4th segment not bilobed.

♂: 5th sternite more thickly punctured and pubescent on a small area at the middle of the posterior border: 6th with a small feeble arcuate emargination at the middle of the posterior border with a small triangular impression adjacent.

United Provinces: Dehra Dun, Suswa River (*Beeson*). Unique. My collection.

Paederinae.

Pinophilus hindostanus sp. n.

Colour, build and lustre of *rubripennis* Fauv. and with similar short antennae, but larger (8 mm.), the antennae a little stouter, the penultimate segments rather more transverse: head with similar sculpture; thorax slightly transverse (5 : 4), subquadrate, the punctures a little larger and not quite so close as in *rubripennis*. Elytra slightly longer (6 : 4) but as broad as the thorax, the punctures rather larger than in *rubripennis*, abdomen as in that species. Pubescence yellow, rather long and coarse.

United Provinces: Dehra Dun. Unique. My collection.

Paederus punjabensis sp. n.

Shining: head and elytra black, thorax and first four visible tergites red, the following black. Antennae black, the first two segments reddish. Legs black. Length 10 mm.

In size, build and antennal structure scarcely differing from *basalis* Bernh. but of different colour, the head a little longer. Head as long as broad, as broad as the thorax, the punctures of both rather more numerous than in *basalis*, the sculpture of the elytra and abdomen scarcely differing from that species. The ♂ characters are also similar.

Punjab: Kulu, Kasol, altitude 6000 feet (*R. N. Parker*). Unique. My collection.

Staphylininae.

Leptacinus gardneri sp. n.

Shining black, the elytra pitchy brown, thorax with dorsal row of five small punctures. Antennae and legs reddish-yellow. Length 4·5 mm.

From all the Indian species at once distinguished by the fine uniform wavy ground sculpture of the head and thorax, *L. trigonocephalus* Kr. has this sculpture on the head only but the build is quite different. Head ovate, slightly wider than the thorax, the median frontal sulci reduced to a pair of rather large foveae, the lateral very short, along the middle broadly impunctate, elsewhere with a few small scattered punctures. Antennae as in *gracilis* Fauv. but a little stouter. Thorax longer than broad (3 : 2), only slightly narrowed towards the base and scarcely sinuate, with dorsal row of five very small punctures, a little behind the anterior border on each side with a pair of moderate punctures, behind these with two rows of very fine punctures, the inner of three or four, the outer with eight or nine. Elytra as long as the thorax, the sutural row of punctures very small, the dorsal row obsolete; ground sculpture absent. Abdomen very finely and sparingly punctured, with fine wavy ground sculpture.

United Provinces: Dehra Dun, New Forest (*J. C. M. Gardner*). Unique. My collection.

Gauropterus subsimilis sp. n.

Shining, black, the elytra red. Antennae with the 1st segment black, 2nd red, 3rd black, the following reddish-yellow. Legs reddish-yellow. Length 7 mm.

Colour and size of *rufipennis* Cam. but differing in the following respects: the head a little shorter and broader, very slightly widened behind, median and lateral frontal sulci obsolete, punctures fewer, antennae stouter, thorax shorter, less sinuate behind without punctured sulcus, elytra longer, the dorsal row of punctures stronger, abdomen less finely punctured. Head longer than broad (4 : 3·5), as broad as the thorax, scarcely widened behind, behind the eye with a row of small close punctures, along the middle broadly impunctate, towards the sides behind with 7 or 8 umbilicate punctures. Thorax longer than broad (4·5 : 3·5), with a single puncture on each side near the side border, otherwise, except for the usual marginal punctures, impunctate. Elytra longer (5 : 4·5) than the thorax, with well-marked sutural and dorsal rows of punctures. Abdomen rather closely and moderately finely punctured. The whole insect without ground sculpture.

United Provinces: Chakrata district, Mundali. Unique. My collection.

Aleocharinae.

Oligota (Holobus) kashmirica sp. n.

Shining ferruginous red. Antennae and legs yellow. Length 0·8 mm.

Build of *chrysopyga* Kr. and similarly coloured except for the terminal tergites which

are not yellow but uniform with the rest of the abdomen, but smaller, the 3-segmented antennal club not quite so stout, the puncturation of the thorax and elytra not quite so close, that of the abdomen, however, scarcely differing : 7th tergite longer than the 6th. Ground sculpture throughout in the two species similar, but the pubescence is coarser and semi-erect on the fore-parts, not depressed as in *chrysopyga*.

Kashmir : Srinagar, 16.ix.33 (*H. S. Pruthi*). Unique. British Museum (N.H.).

Placusa (Calpusa) andrewesi sp. n.

Shining, black. Antennae blackish, the first three segments and legs reddish-yellow. Length 2 mm.

Of the lustre of *subnitida* Cam. but with differently coloured antennae, different thorax, larger, superficial and less close punctures of head and thorax, less finely and less closely punctured elytra and abdomen, the antennae stouter. Head narrower than the thorax with rather close flat superficial, obscurely umbilicate punctures and coriaceous ground sculpture. Antennae with the 3rd segment scarcely shorter than the 2nd, 4th small, transverse, 5th to 10th gradually increasing in width, the penultimate $2\frac{1}{2}$ times broader than long, the 11th stout, as long as the 9th and 10th together. Thorax transverse (3 : 2), narrower than the elytra, the sculpture as on the head. Elytra longer and broader than the thorax, transverse (4 : 3), closely, moderately finely punctured, finely coriaceous. Abdomen a little narrowed at apex, finely, rather closely punctured, the ground sculpture feeble.

♂ : 8th tergite on each side with a short sharp tooth, in the middle with a broader triangular tooth separated from the lateral by a broad arcuate emargination.

Nilgiri Hills (*H. L. Andrewes*). Unique. My collection.

SOME NOTES ON THE NOMENCLATURE OF THE STAPHYLINIDAE (COLEOPTERA)

By the Rev. C. E. Tottenham, M.A., F.R.E.S.

1. *Citations of types.*

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the following genera are without any valid citation of types :—

(a) *Baptolinus* Kraatz, 1857, *Nat. Ins. Deutsch. Col.* **2** : 659.

Type here designated = *Staphylinus pilicornis* Paykull, 1790.

It must be pointed out, however, that the name *Baptolinus* Kraatz, 1857, must be sunk as a synonym of *Atrecus* Jacquelin du Val, 1856.

(b) *Plaganthus* Mulsant & Rey, 1880, *Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon* **27** : 12.

Type here designated = *Staphylinus caraboides* Linnaeus, 1758 (= *Anthophagus testaceus* Gravenhorst, 1802).

Plaganthus Mulsant & Rey is now regarded as a subgenus of *Anthophagus* Gravenhorst, 1802.

(c) *Xantholinus* Berthold in Latreille, 1827, *Nat. Fam. Thierr.* : 330.

Type here designated = *Staphylinus linearis* Olivier, 1794 (= *Staphylinus longiceps* Gravenhorst, 1802).

Berthold gave generic characters, but included no species. In accordance with *Opinion* 46 the first species to be included in the genus becomes the type. Zetterstedt (1828, *Fn. Ins. Lapp.* : 80) included three species, namely *longiceps* Gyllenhal, *lentus* Gravenhorst and *pilicornis* Gyllenhal. The first of these I designate as type of *Xantholinus* Berthold. Thomson's citation of *Staphylinus fulgidus* Fabricius as the type is invalid, since this species was not amongst those first included in the genus.

2. *New generic Names.*

(a) Stephens (1832, *Ill. Brit. Ent., Mand.* **5** : 241) formed a genus *Raphirus* which is now regarded as a subgenus of *Quedius* Stephens, 1832. Westwood, 1838, and Thomson, 1861, both cited as type for *Raphirus* Stephens the species *Staphylinus attenuatus* Gravenhorst. Quite apart from the fact that the *attenuatus* included by Stephens in the genus was not the *attenuatus* of Gravenhorst, there is doubt as to the identity of the Gravenhorst species, and for this reason the name has been sunk in Junk's *Coleopterorum Catalogus*. This citation of an indeterminate species as the genotype makes *Raphirus* Stephens a *genus dubium*. I propose, therefore, the new name **Arphirus** for this section of *Quedius* and designate *Staphylinus semiobscurus* Marsham, 1802 (= *Staphylinus rufipes* Gravenhorst, 1802 *nec* Linnaeus, 1758) as type of **Arphirus** gen. n.

(b) The type of *Tachyusa* Erichson, 1837 (*Aleochara atra* Gravenhorst, 1806) being the same as the type of *Ischnopoda* Stephens, 1835, the former name becomes a synonym of *Ischnopoda* s.str. and a new name is required for the subgenus containing the species *constricta* Erichson. I propose **Chyusata** gen. n. as the new name for this subgenus with *Tachyusa constricta* Erichson as its type.

3. *New trivial names.*

(a) **Ocypus evitendus** nom. n.

The name *Ocypus siculus* Stierlin, 1864, must be rejected as a homonym, since it had already been used by Aubé, 1842, for another species, namely *Ocypus pedator* Gravenhorst. I propose the name *evitendus* for Stierlin's species.

(b) *Philonthus nitidicollis* Lacordaire var. **rosarius** nom. n.

The name *Philonthus bimaculatus* Gravenhorst, 1802, must be rejected as a homonym, since the species was described as a *Staphylinus* and the name is therefore preoccupied by *Staphylinus bimaculatus* Schrank, 1798 (? *Lordithon* sp.). In its place I propose the name *rosarius*, since there are no available synonyms. This makes *nitidicollis* Lacordaire, 1835, the name of the species with *rosarius* var. n. as the varietal name, *nitidicollis* Lacordaire having been hitherto regarded as a variety of *bimaculatus* Gravenhorst.

4. *Addition to British List.*

I have been able to find no reference to the occurrence in the British Isles of *Lathrobium geminum* Kraatz var. *volgense* Hochhuth, 1851, although the type form is well known. In this variety the elytra are entirely black. I regard the variety as very rare, having met with only three specimens, all of which I took in flood rubbish at Shelsley, Worcs, on 4 March 1933.

GENERIC NAME CHANGES IN DIPTERA

By David Miller, Ph.D., F.R.E.S.

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During the compilation of a catalogue of the New Zealand Diptera the following new generic names have been created in place of those found preoccupied. The necessary references will be found in Neave's *Nomenclator Zoologicus*, which has been taken as a basis.

As the genera concerned are not altogether peculiar to the New Zealand fauna, and as authors in other parts of the world will doubtless find it necessary to rename some of the genera dealt with here, it has been considered advisable to issue the following data in advance of the catalogue's publication.

Tipulidae.

Alexandrella Tonnoir, 1926, *nec* Chevreux, 1911 = **Alexandrotipula** nom. n.
Hudsonia Edwards, 1923, *nec* Hood, 1893 = **Brevicera** nom. n.
Polymoria Philippi, 1865, *nec* Foerster, 1856 = **Polypraesidia** nom. n.

Mycetophilidae.

Aphelomera Skuse, 1888, *nec* Stephens, 1833 = **Neoaphelomera** nom. n.

Tabanidae.

Leptotabanus Kroeber, 1931, *nec* Lutz, 1914 = **Neoleptotabanus** nom. n.

Stratiomyidae.

Metoponia Macquart, 1847, *nec* Duponchel, 1845 = **Altermetoponia** nom. n.
Huttonella Enderlein, 1921, *nec* Pfeiffer, 1855, *nec* Suter, 1890 = **Benhamyia** nom. n.

Dolichopodidae.

Nelsonia Parent, 1933, *nec* Merriam, 1897 = **Abatetia** nom. n.
Brachymyia Parent, 1933, *nec* Williston, 1882 = **Brevimyia** nom. n.
Nematopus Parent, 1933, *nec* Berthold, 1827, *nec* Agassiz, 1846, *nec* Sars, 1863 = **Filatopus** nom. n.

Muscidae.

Peronia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, *nec* Flemming, 1822 = **Neoperonia** nom. n.

Tachinidae.

Engycera Malloch, 1938, *nec* Saunders, 1866 = **Gracilicera** nom. n.
Arthuria Malloch, 1938, *nec* Dall, 1881, *nec* Servain, 1891 = **Montanarturia** nom. n.

Opomyzidae.

Maorina Malloch, 1930, *nec* Pilsbury, 1892 = **Neomaorina** nom. n.

STETHELMIS CHILENSIS, NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF ELMIDAE FROM CHILE (COLEOPTERA)

By H. E. Hinton, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.E.S.

Department of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History).

With 10 Text-figures.

The specimens representing the new genus and species described below were part of a collection of Elmidae sent to me for identification from the Paris Museum by M. A. Villiers, to whom my best thanks are due.

Stethelmis gen. n.

Body narrowly obovate. Dense hairy tomentum confined to the following areas: (1) all of hypomera; (2) all of epipleura except extreme apex; (3) sides of prosternum, mesosternum, metasternum, and abdominal sternites; and (4) parts of coxae, femora, and tibiae. Front tibia without an apical longitudinal fringe of tomentum; middle and hind tibiae with a short apical fringe of golden tomentum. *Head* with antennae (fig. 3) 11-segmented. Mandibles slightly asymmetrical, the right mandible (figs. 4 and 5) being narrower near apex than the left and having three well-developed apical teeth, whereas the left (fig. 6) is more truncate at apex; prostheca (fig. 4) large, entirely membranous, with numerous moderately stout processes near apex, and with a mesal fringe and a short brush of hairs near base. Maxilla with palp (fig. 7) 4-segmented; galea 2-segmented, slender, palpiform, and nearly as long as palp; lacinia twice as broad as galea and densely hairy at apex. Labium (fig. 2) with palp 3-segmented; mentum and submentum with proportions as figured; without a distinct suture between the submentum and the gula. *Pronotum* without sublateral carinae; with a broad, moderately deep, complete, transverse depression which is on apical third on disk and apical fifth near lateral margin; with a broad, moderately shallow depression which extends on each side from near base obliquely outwards to near middle of lateral margin; middle of disk with a shallow, broad depression. Anterior margin arcuate and broadly, moderately shallowly sinuate on each side behind eye before apical angle; base broadly, very shallowly sinuate on each side and narrowly, shallowly sinuate in front of scutellum. *Elytra* striate and punctate; each elytron (across middle of length) with nine rows of punctures; without trace of sublateral carinae. Hind-wing (fig. 1) without an anal lobe, a radial cross-vein, or an anal cell; radio-medial cross-vein distinct; second, third, and fourth anal veins distinct, the second having a poorly developed first branch which is not complete proximally; cubito-anal cross-vein absent. *Prosternum* (fig. 9) short in front of anterior coxae where it is not more than three-fourths as long as breadth of an anterior coxa; prosternal process long, moderately narrow, and with caudal margin rounded. Mesosternum with a deep and broad groove for the reception of the prosternal process. Abdomen with produced middle region of first sternite moderately narrowly rounded. *Legs* with externally visible part of front coxae prominent and transverse; front trochantin externally visible. Tarsi (fig. 8) with fifth segment approximately as long as combined length of four basal segments; each claw with a long, acute, basal tooth.

Genotype: *Stethelmis chilensis* sp. n.

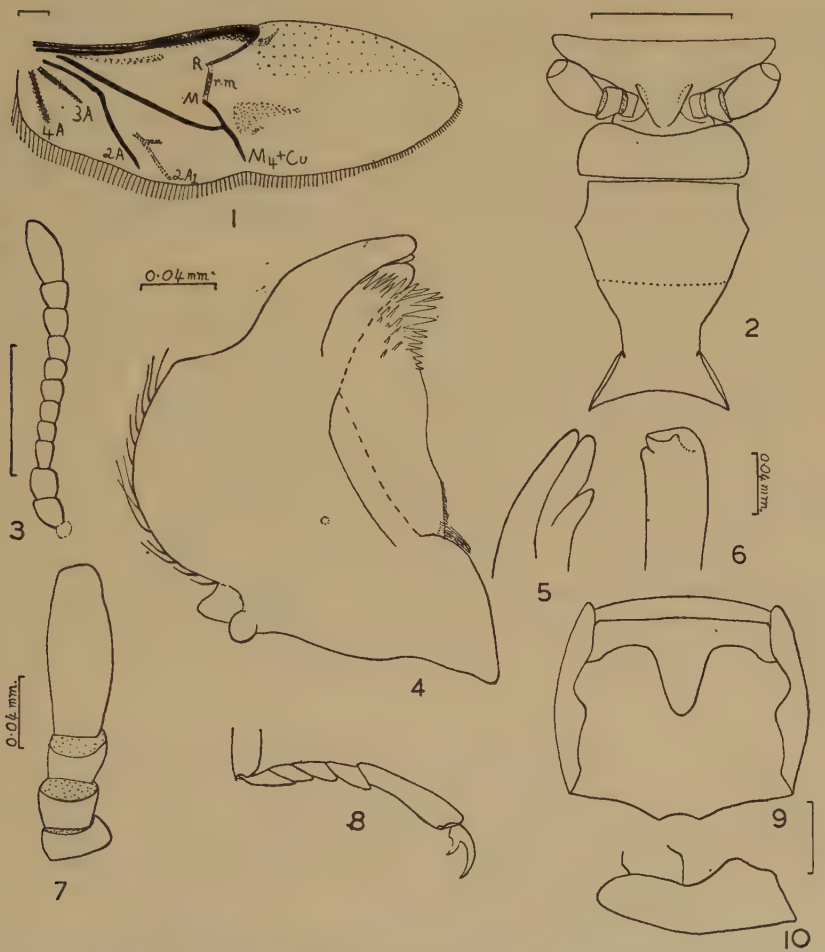
Stethelmis does not appear to be closely related to any known genus. From all other New World genera which have toothed tarsal claws, it may be distinguished as shown in the following key :—

1. Pronotum without a marginal line or ridge between dorsal part and lateral or subventral part, so that there are no clearly marked hypomera. Ventral surface of thorax and abdomen without areas clothed with dense hairy tomentum. Tibiae without apical fringes of tomentum *Ancyronyx* Erichson (1847).
– Pronotum with a sharp and well-developed lateral marginal ridge, so that distinct and sharply circumscribed hypomera are present. Ventral surface of thorax and abdomen with some areas clothed with dense hairy tomentum. Tibiae of some legs with apical fringes of long tomentum . 2.
2. Tarsi with two teeth on each claw. Hind-wing with a well-developed anal lobe . . . . . *Onychelmis* Hinton (1941).
– Tarsi with a single tooth on each claw. Hind-wing without an anal lobe . 3.
3. Pronotum and elytra with sublateral carinae. Front coxae with externally visible part almost round; trochantin completely concealed. Prosternum in front of coxae about twice as long as a coxa. Hypomera only partly tomentose . . . . . *Tolriolus* Hinton (1940).
Pronotum and elytra without sublateral carinae. Front coxae with externally visible part moderately strongly transverse; trochantin externally visible. Prosternum in front of coxae only about two-thirds as long as a coxa . . . . . **Stethelmis** gen. n.

Stethelmis chilensis sp. n. (figs. 1–10).

♂. Length, 2·2–2·5 mm.; breadth, 0·90–0·96 mm. Body obovate to subparallel and moderately convex. Cuticle shining and coloured as follows: head black with a feeble bluish lustre (sometimes with a brassy lustre); pronotum black with a distinct reddish brassy lustre; elytra moderately pale brownish testaceous with sutural region, lateral marginal region, and extreme apex darker to blackish-brown and with a complete transverse band embracing area from about basal fourth to apical two-fifths slightly darker than basal and subapical areas, this band having a distinct reddish or brassy metallic lustre; antennae brownish testaceous with the two or three apical segments black or nearly so; exposed mouth-parts black; legs and ventral surface moderately dark brownish-yellow to dark rufo-piceous. *Head* with punctures about as coarse as eyes and usually separated by one or two diameters, but on centre sparser; surface between punctures smooth or with a lightly impressed alutaceous microscopic network. Clypeus sculptured like head. Labrum with anterior margin nearly truncate and angle on each side broadly rounded; surface considerably more finely and sparsely punctate than head or clypeus. Mentum and submentum with a brush of long pale golden hairs arising from antero-lateral angle of each sclerite and directed forwards towards lacinia. *Pronotum* with broadest point, which is at about middle or basal two-fifths, broader than long (0·68 mm. : 0·64 mm.) and base broader than apex (0·64 mm. : 0·55 mm.). Sides more strongly arcuate at middle than elsewhere, nowhere sinuate; margins smooth, not crenate. Apex somewhat produced over head; broadly, moderately shallowly sinuate on each side behind eye and, in some specimens, scarcely noticeably sinuate at middle. Base broadly, very shallowly sinuate to more or less truncate on each side and narrowly and distinctly sinuate in front of scutellum. Surface with punctures as coarsely as, to slightly coarser than, facets of eyes and usually separated by one to three diameters; surface between punctures smooth or with a very lightly to distinctly impressed reticulate alutaceous microsculpture; surface of the bottoms of the various depressions with the reticulate microsculpture much more distinct and heavily impressed. *Elytra* with apices slightly produced, feebly dehiscent, and each separately broadly rounded. Lateral margins smooth, not crenate. Epipleura completely tomentose except very near apex; tomentum dense and rather coarse. Intervals flat to scarcely noticeably convex; surface with round punctures which are nearly as coarse as facets of eyes and are separated by two to

five diameters; surface frequently also feebly rugulose. Striae feebly impressed; discal strial punctures of basal half deep, more or less round, half as broad as, to slightly broader than, intervals, and separated longitudinally usually by a half to one diameter. *Scutellum* flat, obovate, and slightly longer than broad (0·120 mm.: 0·109 mm.). Prosternum with shape as shown in fig. 9; surface coarsely rugose and densely microscopically



FIGS. 1–10.—*Stethelmis chilensis* sp. n. (1) Hind-wing. (2) Ventral view of labium. (3) Antenna. (4) Ventral view of right mandible. (5) Inner view of apex of right mandible. (6) Same of left mandible. (7) Maxillary palp. (8) Anterior face of hind tarsus. (9) Ventral view of prosternum. (10) Lateral view of right hypomeron.

reticulate; sides very near hypomera tomentose. Hypomera entirely clothed with dense, rather coarse tomentum. Metasternum with median longitudinal line narrow, well impressed but shallow, and extending to anterior third; disk feebly convex but on anterior third feebly declivous to anterior margin; surface with round punctures as coarse to half again as coarse as facets of eyes and confluent to separated by one diameter; surface between these coarse punctures with numerous microscopic punctures; sides of metasternum as well as the narrow metasternal episterna entirely tomentose like elytral epi-

pleura. Abdomen with discal parts of sternites punctate like metasternum but much more finely and slightly more sparsely so; sides of four basal sternites densely tomentose. *Legs* with fifth tarsal segment nearly as long as combined length of four basal segments; each claw (fig. 8) with a large acute tooth. Front tibiae without tomentum; middle and hind tibiae each with a longitudinal apical fringe of long golden tomentum. Femora tomentose as follows: front and middle femora with about basal half of anterior and posterior sides toméntose; hind femur with about basal two-thirds of posterior face tomentose and anterior face without tomentum.

♀. Externally similar to male.

Type: A male in the Muséum national d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Chile (*ex coll. A. Grouvelle*).

Paratypes: Four specimens with same data as the type, three of which remain in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History).

Book Notices.

Stoneflies of Southwestern British Columbia. By William E. Ricker. 8vo. Bloomington, Indiana. (Indiana University Publications Science Ser. No. 12, 1943.) pp. 145, 129 text-figures. Price $1.50.

The stoneflies described in this book were all "caught in a rather limited area of southwestern British Columbia and adjacent parts of the state of Washington," the extreme limits of the collecting region included Silver Creek and the Hope mountains near Hope, British Columbia, on the east; the north fork of the Nooksack river, Washington, on the south; on the north, chiefly from tributaries of the Fraser river; and on the west from various localities in southern Vancouver island. The book includes chapters on the geography and climate of the region, ecological distribution, fauna of neighbouring regions, and a systematic list and descriptions of seven new subgenera and seven new species.

Index to the literature of Siphonaptera of North America. By Wm. L. Jellison and Newell E. Good. 8vo. Washington, 1942. (National Inst. Health Bull. 178.) Price 25 cents. pp. 193.

This book comprises an index to the literature and records of Siphonaptera from North America north of Mexico and including Greenland, up to July 1st, 1939, together with a guide to type localities, and a Bibliography. The work has been compiled throughout with a view to easy reference, genera being arranged alphabetically, and species alphabetically under genera; while the host names given are those used by the original describers or recorders.

ETHIOPIAN CULICIDAE: DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO EAST AFRICAN CULICINE LARVAE, NOT HITHERTO DESCRIBED, AND A NEW SUBSPECIES FROM ABYSSINIA (DIPTERA)

By E. C. C. van Someren.

(*Section of Medical Entomology, Medical Research Laboratory, Nairobi, Kenya.*)

Culex (*Neoculex*) *wigglesworthi* Edwards (1941 : 264) (text-fig. 1).

This larva runs down to couplet 40 in Hopkins' key (1936) but closely resembles *C. rima* figured by Hopkins (1936), now *C. sunyanensis* Edwards (1941), especially by having the unusual feature for *Culex* of unpaired tufts outside the barred area of the ventral brush. Differing from *sunyanensis* by having a pale siphon and the subventral tufts longer than the diameter of the siphon.

Head.—Antenna slightly curved, spiculate and infuscate for its full length. Tuft of 23–29 coarsely plumose setae at three-quarters. Head setae A, B, and C plumose; A

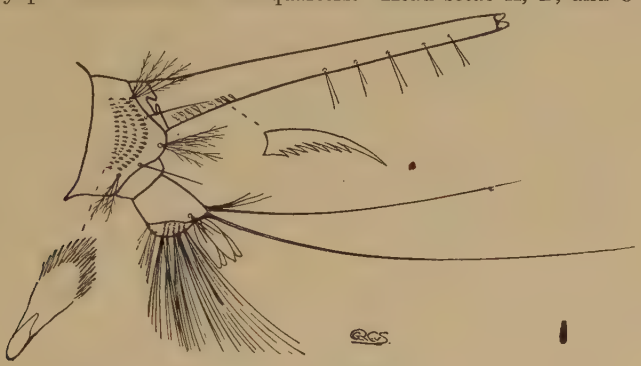


Fig. 1.—Larval siphon of *Culex wigglesworthi* Edwards.

with 7 branches, shorter than B and C which are bifid and about the length of the head; *d* long, single and simple. Mentum with 7 teeth on either side of the broad central tooth.

Abdomen.—Comb a large patch of about 69 scales, the more proximal ones being smaller than the distal scales which are rather long and narrow. Siphon pale, index 9 in larval pelts. Pecten of 10–12 spines which have many small denticles (5–6) on the ventral side. Five subventral tufts, all placed beyond the pecten, and each with 2 simple branches about one and a half times the diameter of the siphon at the point of attachment. Saddle complete. Lateral seta with 4 simple branches and about one-half the length of the saddle. Lower caudal seta single, upper with one long branch and 2–3 very much shorter ones. Ventral brush with 5 paired tufts (7–9 branches) in the barred area and 3 small unpaired tufts outside the barred area. Gills lanceolate and about the length of the saddle.

Described from 3 larval pelts, one without associated adult. The adults are from a batch identified by Dr. Edwards as *C. wigglesworthi*, see Edwards (1941 : 264). Material collected from a backwater in a forest stream, shaded but not heavily, and clear slow-flowing water. Kenya: Shimba Hills (alt. 1000 ft.), near Mombasa, July 1939.

Paedotypes will be deposited in the British Museum (N.H.).

Culex (*Culiciomyia*) *subaequalis* Edwards (1941 : 276) (text-fig. 2).

Head slightly broader than long. Antenna about one-half the length of the head with the lower half spiculate and slightly swollen; narrower, sparsely spiculate and lightly infuscate beyond the tuft which is just before middle and composed of 11–13 fine plumose setae. Clypeal spines well developed. Setae A, B and C fine and plumose, A with 5–7, B with 3–4 and C with 5–7 branches; *d* sometimes single and sometimes split into 3 branches beyond middle; *e* single and *f* with 2–3 branches. Mentum long and narrow with 12 closely packed teeth on either side of the central tooth, the basal 2 small and widely spaced.

Abdomen.—Comb a patch of 60–70 narrow scales. Siphon pale and with straight sides tapering gradually from base to apex. Siphonal index 8–9. Pecten extending to

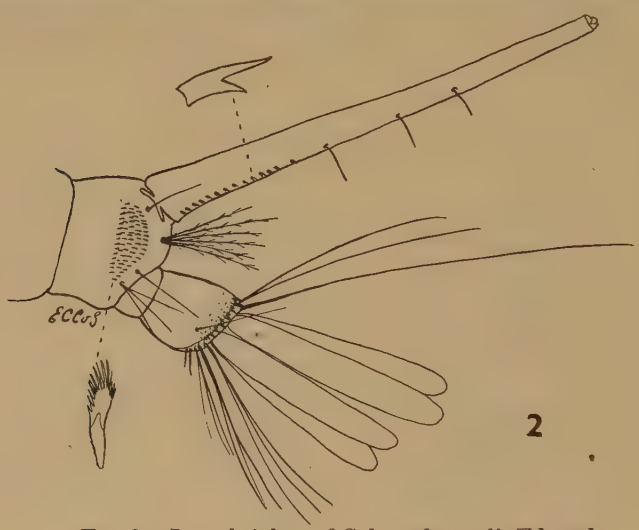


Fig. 2.—Larval siphon of *Culex subaequalis* Edwards.

about one-third, composed of 11–16 spines each with 1–2 basal denticles; usually one coarse basal denticle. 1–4 of the more distal spines are more widely spaced. Three subventral tufts, each a single seta and slightly longer than the diameter of the siphon at the point of attachment. Anal segment with complete saddle which bears on its distal edge a double row of prominent spines and many smaller ones. The spines in the more proximal row are slightly smaller and alternate with the longer spines of the distal row. Lateral seta single, simple and a little longer than the saddle. Lower caudal seta single, upper with 2 branches. Ventral brush with 3 pairs of 3-branched setae in the barred area and 2 very small unpaired setae outside the barred area. Gills sausage-shaped, lower pair shorter than the upper pair, which are 3–4 times the length of the saddle.

Breeding places.—Spring pools beside river, in forest, clean, shaded water and bamboo pots placed on the ground in thick heavy forest and near a river. Kenya : Kaimosi Forest, North Kavirondo, September 1943.

Described from 6 larval pelts with associated adults and 7 whole larvae collected by Dr. P. C. C. Garnham, Mr. J. O. Harper and Mr. R. B. Highton, Medical Department, Kenya. The adults were identified from mounts of the male terminalia which agree with those figured by Edwards (1941) for *subaequalis* except that the basal arm of the paraprocts is slightly smaller and less distinct. All other adult characters agree with the description.

Culex (Culex) aurantapex abyssinicus subsp. n.

Adult.—Differs from the type form by having more extensive orange markings on the abdominal tergites.

♀. *Head.*—Narrow decumbent orange and upright black scales on the vertex. Palpi black with a few orange scales at tip. Proboscis black on the apical third, a broad orange band in the middle, remainder black with scattered orange scales tending to form an orange line beneath. Tori with a few dark scales on the inner margins. Clypeus bare and dark. *Thorax.* Integument of scutum dark brown, covered with narrow black and scattered orange scales. *Abdomen.* Tergite 1 with black scales; 2 with narrow black lateral borders and 2 large triangular orange spots the bases of which usually meet on the apical border of the segment to form a narrow orange band; 3 sometimes like 2 and sometimes the same as 4 which is mainly orange with narrow black lateral borders and 2 small median black triangles; 5 orange with narrow black lateral borders; 6–8 all orange. The black markings have a few scattered orange scales. Sternites 6–8 all orange; 5 black with a few scattered orange scales and a narrow orange apical band; remainder black with scattered orange scales. *Legs.* Anterior surfaces of all femora and tibiae black with a few scattered orange scales; posterior surfaces mainly orange. Tarsi with segments 1–3 with narrow orange basal bands slightly extended on to the apices of the preceding segment. *Wings.* Scales black with scattered orange scales.

Male and early stages unknown.

Abyssinia: Sciasciamanna 20.x.41 (*G. R. Cunningham van Someren*), 4 ♀; Lake Auasa 26.vi.42 (*J. P. Glasgow*), 5 ♀.

The type will be deposited in the British Museum (N.H.). The Auasa paratypes are in the Medical Research Laboratory, Nairobi, Kenya, and the Sciasciamanna paratypes are in Dr. V. G. L. van Someren's collection, Karen, Nairobi, Kenya.

The following notes indicate the position which the larvae and adults will occupy in the Keys as given by (*a*) Hopkins (1936) and Edwards (1941); (*b*) Hopkins (1943).

Key to the Known Larvae of the Genus *Culex* (1936, **1** : 177–180).

Delete the first alternative of Section 40 and substitute :—

40. Subventral tuft a little longer than, or 1½ times, the diameter of the siphon at point of attachment . . . . . 40a.

Add a new section as follows :—

40a. Ventral brush with no unpaired tufts outside the barred area. Subventral tufts 1½ times the diameter of the siphon at point of attachment . . . . . *tritaeniorhynchus.*
Ventral brush with unpaired tufts outside the barred area . . . . 40b.

40b. Head setae B and C bifid. Subventral tufts 2-branched and about 1½ times the diameter of the siphon at point of attachment . *wigglesworthi.*
Head setae with more than 2 branches. Subventral tufts single and only a little longer than the diameter of the siphon at point of attachment . . . . . *subaequalis.*

Key to Ethiopian Species of *Culex* s.str. (1941, **3** : 284–288).

To section 6 add a third alternative as follows :—

6. Abdominal tergite 1 black, 2–4 black with extensive orange markings, 5–8 orange dorsally . . . . . *aurantapex* subsp. *abyssinicus.*

I wish to thank my husband for the figure of *C. wigglesworthi* and to express my appreciation of the specimens received from the collectors who provided the material for this paper.

References.

Edwards, F. W., 1941, *Mosquitoes of the Ethiopian Region.* Part III.
Hopkins, G. H. E., 1936, *Mosquitoes of the Ethiopian Region.* Part I.
——, 1943, Mosquitoes of the Ethiopian Region—Notes and Corrections. *Bull. ent. Res.* **33** : 175–9.

Book Notices.

Unbidden House Guests. By Hugo Hartnack. pp. 560. 8vo. Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A. (Hartnack Publishing Co.) (1943). Price $12.

The book is divided into four parts, the first being devoted to a general survey of the subject, together with a detailed description of various methods and formulae for the control of household pests. The remaining sections are devoted respectively to plant pests, including bacteria, moulds, and the higher fungi; invertebrate pests, from Protozoa to Crustacea; and vertebrate pests—mammals, birds, and reptiles. Each section is profusely illustrated by line and half-tone reproductions dispersed throughout the text.

The Aphidiinae of North America. By Clyde F. Smith. Columbus, 1944. The Ohio State University.

The book is a systematic treatment of the Braconid parasites of the Aphididae. A key to the genera of the subfamily and keys to the species within each genus are given as well as a full description of every species.

Two new subgenera and twenty-nine new species are described.

The work is profusely illustrated and includes numerous figures of the female genitalia and photographs of the fore-wing of nearly all the species dealt with.

The entire study is based on bred material and must be regarded as a major contribution to the knowledge of the North American Braconidae.

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——. 1936, New species of Coccidae. *Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* **84** : 901–936.

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1945.

WEDNESDAY, October 3
„ November 7
„ December 5

1946.

WEDNESDAY, January 16 (ANNUAL MEETING)
„ February 6

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